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An independent political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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Assad to visit Romania, Yugoslavia this month

ASCUS, June 12 (SANA). — It was announced today that President Hafez Assad will pay an official visit to Romania between June 20-21 upon invitation of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu. President Assad will also visit Yugoslavia between June 19 and 20, returning the visit made by Yugoslav President Josip Tito in August last year. This week it was announced that President Assad would visit France between June 17 and 20.

Sadat congratulates Amin

CAIRO, June 12 (AFP). — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat has sent a telegram congratulating Ugandan President Idi Amin on escaping an assassination attempt on Thursday, it was learned here today. President Sadat's message said Field Marshal Amin's contribution to the African liberation movement and his Pioneer role in the struggle against imperialism and Zionism "deserve our appreciation and admiration." One person was killed and 36 wounded when grenades were thrown at President Amin as he left a police passing out parade at Nsambya barracks.

Prince Akihito, Princess Michiko leave after four-day visit



Prince Akihito and Crown Prince Akihito of Japan are followed by Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Sherif Zeid Ibn Shaker during the Japanese Crown Prince and Princess departure ceremony at the Amman airport Saturday. (JNA photo).

(JT). — Japan's Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko left here Saturday morning at the end of their four-day visit to Jordan. The royal couple, accompanied by their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Alia, were present at the airport to bid farewell to their imperial guests. Present here were Crown Prince Hassan and Princess Princesses Alia and Basma, Prime Minister Zeid Rifai, of the Royal Hashemite Court Mudar Badran, the Chief of the Royal Palace Raad Ibn Zeid, the Commander-in-Chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces Sherif Zeid Ibn Shaker, and the Jordanian ambassador to Japan. Hussein and his Imperial guest reviewed the honour guard which the Imperial couple shook hands with. Ministers, high ranking officials, Japanese embassy members and a number of Japanese residents in Amman of the diplomatic corps in Jordan. The Japanese Imperial couple flew to Belgrade for a three-day visit to Yugoslavia.

Karami blasts Franjeh, accuses him of full responsibility for nation's troubles

BEIRUT, June 12 (AFP). — Premier Rashid Karami today accused President Suleiman Franjeh of bearing "full responsibility for everything that has happened and is happening in Lebanon."

Breaking silence for the first time since Syrian soldiers intervened, the premier flatly condemned President Franjeh's complaints to the Arab League that it was not entitled to send a security force to Lebanon on the grounds that this was decided at an Arab League council session where the Lebanese government was not represented.

Lebanon was represented at the June 9 session by its ambassador in Cairo, Mr. Karami said, and he himself was invited to that meeting.

The President's recent initiatives were unconstitutional because he acted without consulting Mr. Karami's government, the premier charged.

President Franjeh acts as if he thinks he is the sole man mandated with authority. He is now a stickler for legality which he has often ignored.

The premier urged the president to resign so President-elect Elias Sarkis could take office.

Foreigners "only want to deal with Mr. Sarkis," Mr. Karami said.

The new U.S. ambassador has credentials addressed to Mr. Sarkis.

(Continued on page 6)

New Lebanese ceasefire agreement reported

CAIRO, June 12 (R). — Fateh, the biggest Palestinian resistance group, today announced a ceasefire between Syria and the Palestinian leftist alliance in Lebanon to provide for a withdrawal of Syrian forces.

Fateh's Cairo office said the agreement stipulated the withdrawal within 10 days from the time the accord came into effect. There was no mention of any date.

The announcement said the accord had been worked out by General Najl Jamil, deputy Syrian defence minister, and Salah Khalaf, commander of joint Palestinian forces which have been opposing the Syrian military intervention in Lebanon.

Syria last week sent a force of several thousand men supported by tanks and field artillery into Lebanon, with the aim of restoring peace to the war-ravaged country that has endured a 14-month civil war. The Syrian peacekeeping force has apparently met with some resistance, however, which has been the focus of the latest ceasefire attempts.

Fateh said the truce was negotiated in the presence of Libyan Prime Minister Abdul Salam Jalloud and Algerian Education Minister Abdul Karim Mahmoud, who had been trying to mediate.

There was no indication whether the truce had been coordinated with peace efforts by the Arab League, which last Thursday decided to send a joint peace-keeping force to Lebanon.

Fateh said the first stage of the withdrawal provided for the Syrian troops to pull out of areas near Beirut, the port of Sidon some 30

kilometres south of the Lebanese capital, the mountains east of Beirut and the northern port of Tyre.

In a second stage, Fateh said, the Syrians would withdraw from the Bekaa Valley in central Lebanon, and the Akkar region in the north, with Syrian troops replaced by forces from the Arab League.

The announcement said Fateh forces would form a "security belt," apparently a form of buffer zone, in areas vacated by the Syrians to prevent other groups from taking up positions there.

Fateh added that observer teams composed of Syrian, Libyan and Palestinian officers would be formed to report movements on seven positions on the southern approaches of Beirut.

On the ground, pro-Syrian troops today meanwhile relaxed their hold on Beirut following the peace efforts by the Arab League and Libyan Premier Jalloud.

But tanks of the Syrian peace force were still poised on the mountains, facing a mixed force

of Lebanese and Palestinians apparently ready to bar their descent towards Beirut through the summer resort of Bhamdoun.

South of Beirut, controls were relaxed at a roadblock manned by Saika commandos today, but a Syrian paratroop officer turned back traffic trying to reach the nearby village of Armoun, about eight kilometres from the capital.

Withdrawals by units of the Syrian army and Saika controlling Beirut's southern approaches, were also made from the residential Janah area, informed sources said.

Saika units also allowed a food convoy from southern Lebanon to pass on its way to relieve leftist-held western Beirut, which had been blockaded for the past five days.

Some fruit and vegetables were coming through along the coast road from Sidon, but petrol and bread were still in very short supply.

The Voice of Palestine Radio said the Syrians also began to withdraw from the northern port of Tripoli towards Kleiaat airbase,

on the coast near the Syrian frontier.

These signs of relaxation did little to dispel the general atmosphere of anxiety that the latest ceasefire efforts would work no better than all the others over the past 14 months.

In Beirut, housewives stocked up with non-perishable foods and bottled water. In Bhamdoun, a kilometre from the forward Syrian tanks, a chemist was busy loading his stock onto a truck to move it to a safer place.

At one road junction near the airport, a Fateh checkpoint was moved today to within about 30 metres of a Saika position. The two used to be more than a kilometre apart.

One newspaper, the French-language L'Orient-Le Jour, said the airport might reopen soon.

There was sporadic shellfire in Beirut during the night, but less intense than on preceding nights. The leftists said it was an exchange with right wingers.

At the same time, new fighting

(Continued on page 6)

As Beirut tension eases

Riad, Jalloud keep up peace efforts

DAMASCUS, June 12 (R). — Arab League Secretary General Mahmoud Riad conferred with Syrian authorities here today and said later he hoped the joint Arab peacekeeping force in Lebanon would begin operations as soon as possible.

Mr. Riad met Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam while a three-member military committee which arrived with him last night worked out operational details with Syrian military authorities.

About 1,000 troops from Libya and Algeria are already in Lebanon.

Units from the other members of the peace-keeping force — Syria, Sudan, Saudi Arabia and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) — are expected to join them once operational details are prepared.

The force was created by Arab foreign ministers in Cairo on Thursday.

Libyan Prime Minister Abdul Salam Jalloud was quoted by the official Syrian news agency SANA today as saying that Libyan soldiers have taken up positions in Lebanon.

Major Jalloud announced that a ceasefire agreement had been reached in Beirut "thanks to contacts between Syrian, Algerian and Libyan brothers," the Syrian News Agency reported.

In Moscow, Tass news agency, citing Damascus Radio, quoted him as saying Libyan observers had seen "a limited withdrawal of Syrian troops to a sufficient distance," round Beirut airport.

Joint Libyan and Syrian observation posts have been set up on the Beirut-Sidon and Beirut-Armoun roads, the approaches to the capital from the south and east.

Major Jalloud flew here last night with Algerian Education Minister Abdul Karim Mahmoud to continue their shuttle diplomacy between Damascus and Beirut seeking an end to the 14-month Lebanese conflict.

They returned to Beirut today after meeting Syrian President Hafez Assad, official sources said.

Damascus Radio has ignored yesterday's threat by Lebanese Christian factions led by President Suleiman Franjeh to invite in foreign troops if Arab forces entered Lebanon.

The radio quoted travellers arriving from Beirut today as saying that forces of Fateh and of the Lebanese leftist leader Kamal Jumblatt had surrounded the homes of the Speaker of the Lebanese Parliament, Kamal As'ad, and Prime Minister Rashid Karami.

Official sources said Mr. Riad was expected to call on President Assad later today.

Syrian sources said Mr. Riad and the military committee had been expected to call on the President last night and the committee

tee was later to proceed to Lebanon.

The meeting did not take place and no reasons were given.

Mr. Riad today said the Arab League is committed to Lebanese sovereignty, and will not adopt any solution in the Lebanese crisis not approved by the country's "constitutional authority."

Mr. Riad, who was speaking after a meeting with Prime Minister Jalloud, said he would visit Beirut soon for talks with the Lebanese president and government.

Syrian peacekeeping troops sent into Lebanon 10 days ago are within easy reach of Beirut. But observers said it was unlikely they

could move any nearer now without provoking Arab protests.

The Saika Palestinian group and their Lebanese supporters meanwhile have so far failed to overcome rival Palestinian organisations and allied leftist Lebanese groups.

With Libyan and Algerian troops in Lebanon, observers said it would be even more difficult to defeat the anti-Saika front in Beirut.

Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat meanwhile arrived in Algiers today from Tripoli, where he attended celebrations marking the sixth anniversary of the evacuation of U.S. troops from Libya.

by forces on the ruling Frelimo Party in Mozambique.

An official communique released here said that the Rhodesian forces had taken "appropriate retaliatory action." It gave no details of the action nor said who was responsible for the firing from Mozambique.

The official communique said 11 nationalist guerrillas had been killed since Thursday, bringing the total of guerrillas killed this month to 51.

Local residents in the Mount Selinda area were quoted in the Rhodesia Herald as saying Thursday's firing came from Frelimo forces in the Mozambique border town of Espungabera, which overlooks a Rhodesian tea plantation.

Mr. Ken Kramer, manager of the tea plantation, said: "This is not the first time we have been under attack."

The Rhodesian raid could be the start of full-scale war between the two countries. Observers agree that the raid is a significant escalation in the war situation.

In Rhodesia, news of the attack provided needed reassurance to the white farmers in the Chipinga area, some of whom claim to have been under attack by Frelimo units since last February.

It followed an undertaking by

(Continued on page 6)

"Callan" tells mercenary trial he was responsible



ON TRIAL — The 13 mercenaries seen during their trial in Luanda.

June 12 (R). — In a minute court appearance, mercenary Christopher Callan — alias "Colo" — today took full responsibility for the actions of his role in the Angolan civil war. The 35-year-old, serious-looking Callan, wearing a military uniform, refused to say any



BRINGING CHARGES — While the 139-count indictment is read to the mercenaries in Luanda, Angolan prosecutor Dr. Rui Monteiro (far left, striped tie) gazes at the defendants.

men, Andrew McKenzie said he took part in 13 mercenaries who fought. He pleaded that he had acted on orders.

He was the first to appear on the second day of the trial — nine British, one Irish, one Argentinean — captured during the war.

After making his statement Callan sat down in the dock on a stool, away from three other mercenaries who had already testified and were sitting together.

Callan started his testimony by asking in vain for television cameras working for Angolan and Cuban television to be removed. He stood before presiding judge Ernesto Teixeira da Silva, holding a transistor radio picking up simultaneous translations in

his right hand. His left was clenched behind his back.

Occasionally he looked to his right, where his lawyer, Maria Teresinha Lopes, was seated.

The leftwing Angolan Government's most serious case was against Callan. He is accused of killing Angolans, spreading terror and ordering the death of 14 of his own mercenaries who refused to fight.

McKenzie gave evidence from a wheelchair. His left leg has been amputated at the knee.

He described how Callan had killed one man and ordered the shooting of 13 other who refused to fight.

McKenzie said the men were taken away in a lorry to a gully. "We were ordered to open fire on them, which we did," he said.

"I had no choice."

He said that he told Sam Copeland, an assistant of Callan, that it was stupid for the mercenaries to kill their own.

"He told me that if I didn't I would be joining them," he said.

McKenzie said he came to Angola after being told "our main objective was to train other soldiers, and the chances we would take part in actual combat were very slim."

He added: "I never once have mistreated an Angolan person and the accusation in the indictment is false. I never hit or insulted an Angolan."

His lawyer, seeking to prove mitigating circumstances, elicited from McKenzie that he could only earn about 35 sterling a week after tax in England as a construction worker and that he was trying to help a divorced woman with two children with whom he was living.

Although Callan chose to say little, the mercenaries who have testified so far have been able to put their points strongly.

Their Angolan lawyers have sought to stress mitigating circumstances.

The American lawyer of Gary Acker, from Sacramento, California, asserted that his client suffered from mental troubles and tried to kill himself.

He also rejected any comparison between the trial here and the Nuremberg war crimes trial after the Second World War.

She asserted that the Nuremberg system only applied to leaders, not soldiers.

The trial, which follows a mass campaign here demanding death sentences for the mercenaries, continues, with speculation it might end by the middle of next week.

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Good signs

Amidst the fighting and the continued confusion, there are still signs of positive activity in, and lessons to be learned from, the war in Lebanon. Perhaps never have inter-Arab differences been so dramatically brought to the fore as during these past two weeks. But today there is some solace in the fact that one is apparently on the road to disengagement and possible long-term quiet in Lebanon, and primarily because of some intensive mediating work by, most prominently, the Libyan Prime Minister Mr. Jalloud, the Arab League Secretary General Mr. Riad and the Algerian Education Minister Mr. Ibn Mahmoud. This has taken place simultaneously with the effort by the Saudi Arabian and Kuwaiti foreign ministers to mediate between Syria and Egypt.

The Lebanese war has once again pointed out some of the clear disagreements among Arab states, and even among factions within individual states, such as the Lebanese Maronites' cool reaction to the idea of a multi-national Arab peace-keeping force.

The past week's fighting in Lebanon has been particularly ghastly because it has followed on the heels of the Syrian initiative to restore peace there. That noble initiative has mysteriously resulted in some ignoble clashes, which finally provided the speedy impetus for the spate of mediation efforts and the Arab League foreign ministers' emergency meeting in Cairo.

The painful but overwhelming reality of the past two weeks has been the escalation of inter-Arab quarrels, most dramatically illustrated by the Egyptian decision to effectively suspend formal diplomatic relations with Syria, the fighting in Lebanon between different factions of the Palestinian resistance movement, the exchange of heated words between Iraq and Syria and the divergent reactions to the Arab League's peace-keeping force for Lebanon.

But from this less-than-glorious show of unanimity, there are some things to be noted. Primary among these has been the speedy Arab reaction to the gloomy situation in Lebanon last week. A catastrophic clash has been avoided because the timely and intense Arab mediation effort made good use of the intrinsic will among the warriors in Lebanon to avoid this final fight to the finish. Nobody really wants a showdown in Lebanon, just as nobody has really wanted this damnable war. But in the heat of battle, and with the convergence of the interests of the anti-Arab forces of imperialism and Zionist colonialism, it has been easier to fan the flames of war than to put them out.

We are encouraged by the manner in which indigenous Arab forces sought to halt the fighting in Lebanon and simultaneously bring the collective will of the Arab World to bear upon forging a real and lasting cessation of hostilities there. We are similarly encouraged that the Saudi and Kuwaiti leaderships have not given up in the face of the squabbles between Cairo and Damascus, and that a meeting of the Syrian and Egyptian prime ministers will apparently take place this month after all.

From the smoke and the stench of the Lebanese battle, the Arab World has finally come forth with the processes of reason and active peacemaking that are long overdue. Whether or not the fighting in Lebanon will now end for good remains, as always, to be seen. But what is clear and pleasing to us is that we have finally seen a will for peace that is perhaps as strong as the penchant for war.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

In its the order-of-the-day editorial on Lebanon, Al Shaab Saturday referred to the visit to Damascus of the Secretary-General of the Arab League, Mr. Mahmoud Riad, who stated that his mission in supervising the functions of the joint Arab peace-keeping forces in Lebanon will take two parallel directions: military, calling on all parties to stop fighting, with himself as supervisor for seeing this demand carried out; and political, seeking to have all parties gather around the president-elect, with the aim of reaching a comprehensive solution, laying down firm formulas for a national Lebanese reconciliation, and putting an end to Arab bloodshed on the Lebanese soil.

Al Shaab puts on record Mr. Riad as saying that, in carrying out its duties, the Arab initiative will not differentiate between on party or the other in Lebanon, nor will it seek to obtain victory for one party over any other, but will aim at providing full guarantees to ensure security for all the Lebanese people within the framework of positive and amiable cooperation among all people in the country.

The paper says the idea of dividing Lebanon into "parties of dispute," each trying to gain final victory over the others, was a wrong conception from the beginning, and was one of the causes that exploded the bloody strife in Lebanon and helped it to last so long.

The paper hopes that the leaders of the rival factions would fully understand the meaning of the latest Arab initiative and work towards its success. The Syrian newspaper comment Saturday was scarce, but the daily Al Thawra took up the Iraqi troop movements towards "the Syrian and Arab area borders," describing them as a "notorious campaign" against Syria.

Al Thawra asks: "What do they want of Syria, who refused to abandon the Palestinian issue, and declined to accept the loss of one 'span' of the occupied Palestinian territory in return for the whole of Golan?"

It says it is not in the national interest to create trouble for Syria here and there and to set some Palestinian elements against Syria, depriving the Palestinians of their strategic ally who provides them with economic, military and political support.

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King thanks Civil Code committee

AMMAN. — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday sent a cable of thanks to the Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Bahjat Talhounei and to the members of the committee which drafted the final text of the Civil Code in recognition of their efforts.

Company, Aqaba Port officials to meet Monday

AMMAN. — A meeting grouping Aqaba Port officials with representatives of 20 international firms which have expressed an interest in the expansion of the four quays of the port is scheduled for Monday morning in Aqaba.

The participants will look over the site where the expected works are to take place and will study the documents and conditions for tender bids for the project.

The meeting will be presided over by the director general of the Port, and will be attended by the director of projects and the consultants at the Port Authority.

Tender bids will be opened on July 13.

JD 19,000 loans go to municipal councils

AMMAN. — The Municipal and Rural Credit Fund Saturday decided to grant the sum of JD19,000 in loans to three municipalities in the Irbid Governorate.

The first loan amounting to JD 7,000 will go to the Dier Al Si'neh municipal council for the construction of a school for girls. The second loan, totalling JD6,000, is to finance the construction of another school in Hatem village.

The third loan, JD6,000, will help cover the expenses of the local electricity company at Al Mughayer village.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils:

U.S. dollar :	333.0	335.0
U.K. sterling :	591.0	597.0
French franc :	70.6	70.9
Swiss franc :	135.6	136.0
German mark :	129.9	130.3
Iraqi dinar :	936.0	948.0
Syrian pound :	80.1	80.8
Egyptian pound :	473.0	483.0
Lebanese pound :	114.5	116.8
U.A.E. dirham :	84.0	84.5

Fish farming: solution to world food shortage?

OTTAWA, ONTARIO — Bert Allsopp cast his net on the side of fish farming. He says that it can play a major role in feeding the world's hungry.

A tall, loose-limbed Guyanese scientist, Mr. Allsopp talks with a rich West Indies lilt and has an irrepressible sense of humour, except when it comes to his work. Then he is in earnest.

"Today only 8 per cent of the world food supply comes from aquaculture. But this amount can be increased tenfold by techniques we already know."

As head of the aquaculture programme of the International Development and Research Centre (IDRC), a Canadian aid agency, Mr. Allsopp spends six months a year visiting and assisting native researchers on working on fish farming techniques around the world.

Finding better ways to raise such high-protein delicacies as shrimp, carp, oysters, milk-fish, and mullet in ponds, streams, and closed-off coasts has been overlooked by most Western aid agencies, he argues.

"Fish farming takes little fancy machinery or sophisticated scientific research," Mr. Allsopp says, observing that industrialised countries have preferred to supply outboard motors, seine nets, and sonar for fishing rather than to promote fish culture.

This sort of hardware does not enable local fishermen to compete against the sophisticated methods of the international fishing fleet for the dwindling stock of wild fish, he maintains.

"I have seen native fishermen in their dugouts return empty-handed, while a few miles offshore a large factory ship was operat-

Royalty at Petra



These are photos of the visit to Petra Friday of the Japanese Crown Prince and Princess accompanied by Crown Prince Hassan and Princess Tharwal (JNA photos).

Dr. Farhan thanks King Hussein

AMMAN. — The President of the University of Jordan Dr. Ishaq Farhan Saturday sent a cable of thanks to His Majesty King Hussein who had earlier sent a message congratulating him on his appointment to his post. It was announced here.

Dr. Ishaq Farhan thanked King Hussein for the trust vested in him and pledged that he and the faculty would shoulder their responsibility so that the university could play its role in the general development of the country.



Dr. Ishaq Farhan

Free Zone Company concludes 3-day meet

DAMASCUS. — The board of administration of the Jordanian-Syrian Industrial Free Zone Company ended three-days of meetings here Saturday. Discussions centred on preliminary measures for establishment of the free zone.

A technical committee composed of engineers and experts in water exploration was set up to undertake a geophysical survey of the area, prior to entering into contracts for drilling wells. The committee composed of Jordanian

UNESCO teachers take course in folklore

AMMAN. — The Department of Culture and Arts in cooperation with UNESCO is currently organising a training course in Jordanian folklore here for UNRWA teachers at the Jordanian Folklore Troupe centre, the director of the troupe Marwan Jarrar said Saturday.

The course, attended by 15 female teachers, includes lectures on folklore dress and music and practical training in the performance of folklore dances.

and Syrian engineers will also draw up preliminary plans for construction of the free zone.

AMMAN. — The Minister of Culture and Information Salah Zeid Saturday graduated 123 librarians at the Samir Rifai at the University of Jordan. graduation ceremony was held at the end of a two-month course in library administration.

In a speech on the occasion, Mr. Abu Zeid reiterated his ministry's support to the Jordan Librarians Society to help it grade its standards and improve the working conditions of its members.

Senior civil servants attend course

AMMAN. — Thirty-five senior civil servants started an 11-course at the Institute of Public Administration to introduce them to modern techniques and methods of coordinated public budget planning.

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West Germany, Poland step up economic, political cooperation

BONN, June 12 (AFP) — West Germany and Poland announced new political and economic cooperation here yesterday in what Polish Communist party chief Edward Gierek called a "giant step" in their relations.

Regular political consultations would be held at foreign minister level at least once a year, a joint statement said at the end of a two-day visit by Mr. Gierek, the first of its kind since the end of the Second World War.

At the same time, economic, industrial and technical cooperation launched in 1974 would be extended for raw materials and energy, the statement, signed by Mr. Gierek and West Germany Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, added.

Fourteen agreements between West German and Polish companies had already been concluded, which though increasing Polish indebtedness in the short term, were intended to stimulate the Polish chemical industry, West German Economy Minister Hans Friderichs explained.

The idea was to open up new foreign markets for Polish chemicals and revive iron and steel product sales in West Germany.

The biggest project was for construction of a plant for the production and transformation of gas from coal, for which West German banks would grant more than 1,000 million dollars.

The joint statement said West Germany and Poland agreed on continued détente, the objectives of last year's Helsinki European conference on security and cooperation, mutual force reduction in central Europe, and effective in-

EEC regrets U.S. steel quotas

BRUSSELS, June 12 (AFP) — The European Economic Community (EEC) greatly regretted that the United States thought it necessary to impose quotas on special steels, sources close to the European Commission said Friday night.

They said that the Common Market reserved the right to take counter-measures under article 19 of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The EEC will keep a close watch to determine to what extent EEC trade suffers from the U.S. quota moves.

The sources said that EEC exports had not harmed the American steel industry and that protective measures were therefore not justified.

international control for "nuclear and general conventional disarmament."

The two countries would increase exchanges of young people, and negotiate cultural and educational exchange agreements, the statement said.

Suez Canal authority head asks for drop of war risk surcharge

PIRAEUS, Greece, June 12, (R) — Insurance companies should drop the war risk surcharge they levy on ships going through the Suez Canal, Mr. Mashhour Ahmed Mashhour, Chairman of the Suez Canal Authority, said here today.

He told a forum organized by a week-long Piraeus maritime exhibition: "Now a full year has passed since Suez navigation was resumed, it is surely high time that underwriters cancel the war risk surcharge still being levied on ships transiting the waterway."

Mr. Mashhour explained plans under way to widen the Suez Canal so that it can take more and bigger ships.

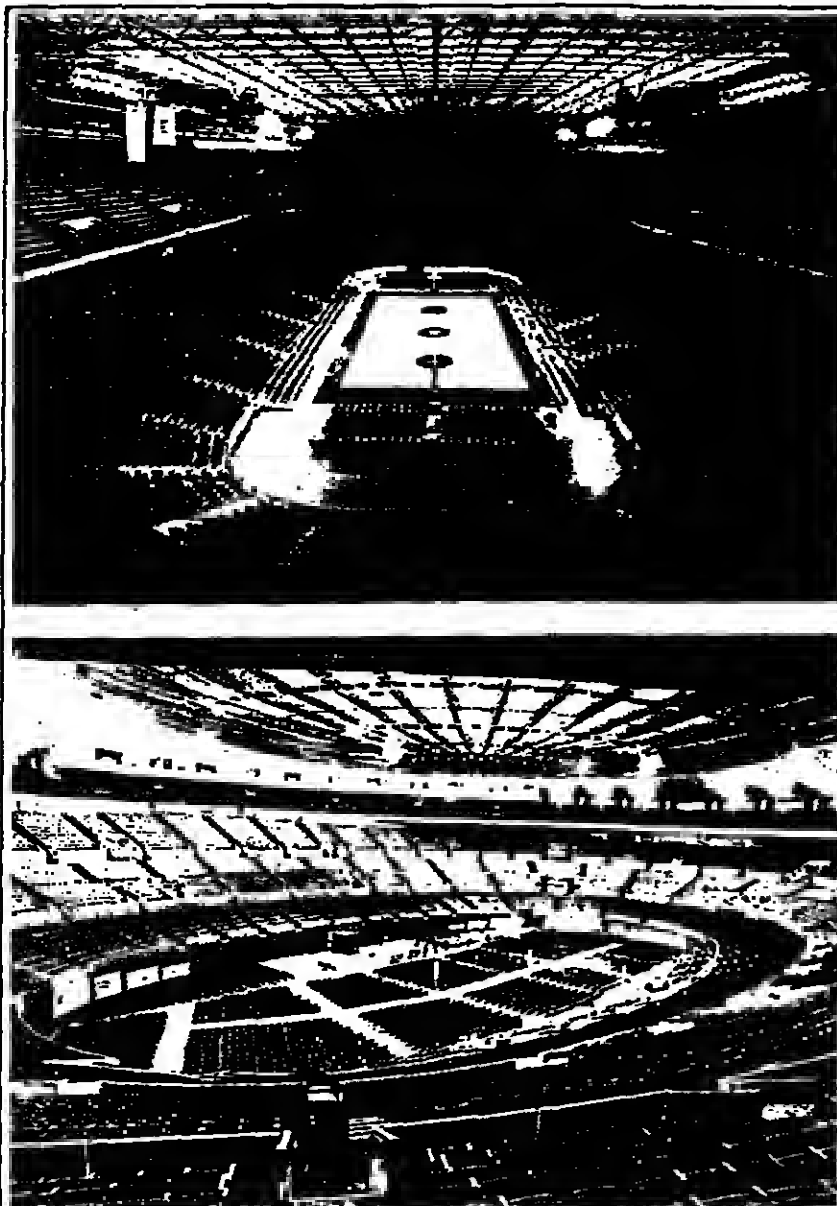
U.S., Japan announce steel imports curb deal

TOKYO, June 11, (AFP) — The Japanese and United States governments announced today that special steel imports from Japan would be curbed for three years from June 14 under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

The announcement said five items of special steel — stainless steel sheets and strips (counted as one item), plates, bars and wire rods, and alloy tool steel — would be affected by the import restraints.

The U.S. will hold its imports of the five items from Japan in the first year down to 66,400 short tons. This tonnage accounts for 45.2 per cent of the 147,000 short tons to which the U.S. government has decided to limit its imports of the five items from Japan and all other supply sources in the year (June 14, 1976, to June 13, 1977).

Imports from Japan in the second year will be held down to 68,400 short tons and those in the third to 70,400 tons.



CONVENTION SITES — The focus of the United States and much of the world will be on activities in these two halls this summer. Republican Party delegates are to select their candidates for President and Vice President from August 16 to 20 at Crosby Kemper Memorial Arena (top) in Kansas City, Missouri. Democratic Party delegates will gather for the same purpose in New York City's Madison Square Garden from July 12 to 15.

Dutch premier worried about coming economic summit

THE HAGUE, June 11 (AFP) — Britain, West Germany, Italy and France. The coming western economic summit conference might "gravely affect the functioning of the European Economic Community (EEC)," Dutch Premier Jupp Den Uyl warned tonight.

"We understand very well the need for talks between the big countries," he said in a press conference. "But they should discuss problems that are not in the domain of the EEC."

The EEC already was "exposed to erosion" before the summit session was arranged, he said.

The United States has invited only four of the nine EEC countries to the summit to be held on June 27 and 28 in Puerto Rico.

Britain, West Germany, Italy and France.

The Dutch government is annoyed because the four accepted the invitation without even consulting the smaller EEC members.

Dutch officials said tonight that if the summit brought up questions concerning the EEC, it should be represented by a single, member duly mandated to speak in the name of the nine.

That is why the Hague opposes the idea of having the current chairman of the EEC council of minister attend the summit along with leaders of France, Britain, Italy and West Germany, the officials explained.

The chairman is Luxembourg Premier Gaston Thorn.

Economic Viewpoint By Dr. Haitham Hurani

Japan's resounding success deserves closer examination

As Jordan embarks on its five-year development plan, it might do well to take a close look at one of the most remarkable success stories of our times—Japan which has become a world economic power.

In contemporary economic history, Japan provides the most spectacular success story. It is the only country in recent decades to have "graduated" from the rank of developing countries into the fortunate group of advanced countries. Today Japan has joined the "donors club" as a member of OECD. The structure of its economy, the extent of its industrialization, and even the level of per capita income qualify Japan as an advanced country.

Since 1873 a land reform translated feudal property rights into titles to land for landowners and customary tenants. Heavy land taxes were imposed, which were used for the establishment of government enterprises in the fields of banking, insurance, shipping, the manufacturing. There is substantial agreement among observers of the Japanese economy as to the major reasons for the phenomenal and unique economic progress which Japan has enjoyed. Among these reasons are:

(1) commitment of successive governments to the promotion of economic development through institutional reforms, plus drastic fiscal and monetary measures.

(2) continuous efforts of the government to transfer and develop a technology suitable to Japanese conditions. For example, in agriculture special efforts were made to find appropriate agricultural techniques and to diffuse them throughout the agricultural sector. In the beginning the government sought to introduce the extensive and mechanized agricultural techniques of the U.S. and United Kingdom. While these techniques proved appropriate in some recently opened areas, it was soon apparent that they were not suitable for the small farms that still constituted the bulk of Japanese agriculture. Consequently attention was diverted to increasing the productivity of small farm through new

chemicals and fertilizers suitable to Japanese conditions.

(3) scientific and applied research: from the beginning Japan has recognized the importance of spending money on research. In 1962 Japan was spending about the same proportion of GNP on research and development as were Germany and France. In 1959 the number of scientists and engineers engaged in civilian research was double that of the United Kingdom, more than three times that of Germany and almost four times that of France.

(4) educational reform: improvements in the educational system was of great importance in the Japanese "take-off". This reform involved a combination of increasing the proportion of school-age children attending school and a redirection of education toward the requirements of economic development.

If Japan continues to perform for a few years as it has in the past four decades it will reach a point at which its GNP is second only to that of the U.S. among non-Communist countries. Japan is already the world's third largest steel producer, and among the world's five largest in several other branches of industry. I like the statement made by Professor Benjamin Higgins of the University of Montreal when he was asked what Japan's secret was for this phenomenal economic performance—he said "It is simply a matter of doing everything right. A high ratio of savings and investment to national income, a careful adaptation of product mix and technology to factor endowment, eager acceptance of technical assistance and foreign aid, and development-minded governments willing to plan economic development with the help of highly qualified technicians but still more willing to cooperate with and to encourage private entrepreneurship." I wish Jordan would study with care the great experience of Japan and benefit from the basic findings Japan has made from its long and successful economic performance.

EEC report predicts continued economic recovery amid fear of inflation

BRUSSELS, June 12 (AFP) — The economic recovery gaining strength in the European Economic Community but there is still a danger of a new wave of price inflation, the EEC commission said in its latest quarterly report on EEC economic trends released this week.

The Commission said industrial production was at present rising at a fast pace. Aggregate EEC gross domestic product was likely to attain a 4.5 per cent rise this year, compared with a net drop of 2.5 per cent last year, the report said.

The EEC commissioner in charge of economic questions said

expanding consumer demand, stockbuilding and an increase in exports were bolstering the trend. In 1976.

He said the recovery was led off by the United States, Japan, and two EEC countries, France and West Germany.

The report emphasized that despite the upswing, unemployment was not likely to fall below 4.4 per cent by the end of the year, meaning that the nine EEC countries would still have five million jobless in all.

Warning against the continued danger of renewed inflationary pressures, the report said price inflation was not likely to be re-

duced to less than 11 per cent on average in the EEC countries in 1976.

EEC experts said the annual rate had attained 13 per cent during the first four months of the year, compared with nine per cent in the second half of last year.

They said the tension on the price front was due to several causes. They included a relative abundance of liquidity, continuing high wage increases in several countries, price increases in rapid

expanding sectors of industry as the consequences of the sharp pressures, the report said price drop in the value of the Italian lira and the pound sterling.

Partners in Development

Provisional Summary of the "Five-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development 1976-1980" (Part IV)

1. Tourism and Antiquities

a. Growth trends

The number of tourists rose from 292,000 in 1972 to an estimated 880,000 in 1975. Foreign currency earnings from tourism increased from JD 8.3 million to JD 21 million over the same period.

2. Goals

a. Tourism

— activating external and domestic tourism so as to increase net exchange earnings from JD 2 million in 1975 to JD 18 million in 1980;

— developing touristic potentialities on a regional basis;

— preserving the historical, cultural and aesthetic environment; and,

— providing necessary personnel for tourist services.

b. Organisational measures

Tourism

— institute measures to secure the contribution of tourism bodies, such as tourist and travel agents, hotel owners and transportation firms;

— conduct training programmes for tourist guides;

— coordinate with Syria and Lebanon, as signatories of the regional tourism agreement, in implementing the provisions of the tripartite agreement and collaborating in marketing studies and promotional and advertising programmes;

— continue to encourage the private sector to invest in tourism.

c. Antiquities

— excavating antiquities from human abuse and natural vicissitudes, saving relics likely to collapse and restoring them;

— evacuating residents living within archaeological sites;

— upgrading the laboratories and technical workshops;

— administering and supervising museums;

— training and equipping technicians and archaeologists;

— propagating archaeological awareness; and,

— encouraging organisations to conduct excavations.

3. Main projects

a. Tourism

— improving services and facilities and restoration of archaeological sites at Petra and Jerash;

— Ma'in and Zara Mineral Springs;

— establishing rest houses at various touristic sites, and,

— preparing tourism development studies in cooperation with UNDP and the World Bank.

b. Antiquities

— maintenance and restoration of archaeological sites; and,

— design and construction of Amman National Museum within the Amman Citadel.

G. Electricity

1. Growth trends

Electricity power generation in the Kingdom rose from 278 million kwh in 1972 to about 410 million kwh in 1975. Actual expenditure on generation, transmission and distribution of power exceeded those envisaged in the three-year plan by 36 per cent.

2. Goals

— expanding the electricity generation capacity from 130 MW at the end of 1975 to 350 MW by the end of 1980, or an increase of 169 per cent;

— providing electric power to production centres and water-pumping projects;

— connecting the electricity power supply to 100 towns and villages; and,

— readjusting the inter-connection between the Jordanian and the Syrian electricity grids.

H. Trade

1. Foreign trade

a. Growth trends

The trade balance has continued to show an increasing annual deficit. Imports increased from JD 95.3 million in 1972 to an estimated JD 303 million in 1975, whereas exports increased from JD 17 million to JD 50 million. The composition of commodity imports changed in favour of capital goods, raw materials and intermediary goods. Commodity exports reflected a rise in the relative importance of phosphate rock.

b. Goals

— raising exports from JD 50 million in 1975 to JD 159 million in 1980;

— reducing the proportion of the trade deficit to GNP from 41.6 per cent in 1975 to 19.1 per cent in 1980; and,

— mitigating the adverse effects of trade concentration.

c. Organisational and policy measures

— support and develop the Export Promotion and Marketing Office at the Ministry of Industry and Trade;

— pursue efforts with members of the Arab Common Market to abolish administrative and other restrictions which limit the flow of Jordanian exports to their markets;

— pursue efforts through the general Arab-European Cooperation Programme to conclude a general cooperation agreement with the European Common Market to facilitate the entry of Jordanian exports;

— conclude trade agreements;

— simplify export procedures;

— study the establishment of a special fund to insure exports against defaults in payment;

— simplify export-credit procedures and grant such facilities at preferential rates of interest;

— facilitate import operations of raw materials and procedures of their temporary entry and waive the need for bank guarantees thereon;

— devise a pay-back system in respect of customs duties paid on ingredients of exported manufactures; and,

— expedite the establishment of the industrial free zone at Aqaba and the Jordan-Syrian frontiers and other places.

2. Domestic trade

a. Projects

— Establishment of a modern flour mill with a daily capacity of 150-200 tons at a cost of JD 0.45 million;

— old storage plant with a capacity of 600 tons at an estimated cost of JD 290,000;

b. Wheat, flour and bread research centre

This centre will carry out studies on different kinds of local and foreign wheat for producing local bread in order to reduce the financial burden of bread subsidy and ensure quality. Estimated cost is JD 40,000 to be financed from the budget;

c. Food supplies stores and silos

The project aims at establishing a chain of stores and silos with a total capacity of 85,000 tons to raise existing total storage capacity owned by the government to 110,000 tons. Expenditure during the plan period is estimated at JD 2.8 million to be financed through foreign loans.

Summary of electricity projects (JD 000)

Project	Total 1976-1980
Hussein Central Thermal Power Station at Zerka ...	21890
National Transmission Grid 132 KV ...	5270
Electricity Link with Syria ...	1000
Electrification of Jordan Valley ...	2400
Karak Governorate Electricity ...	2500
Expansion of Amman Electricity ...	3975
Expansion of Northern Regions Electricity ...	1330
Aqaba Electricity ...	2400
Developing Power Resources in the Southern Regions	70
TOTAL ...	42835

Jordan's Five-Year Plan

Exports of goods and services (JD million)

	1975	1980	Total 1976-1980
1. Commodity exports ...	50	169	366
Agricultural products ...	7	9	46
Phosphates ...	21	96	355
Fertilizers ...	—	30	50
Other manufactured goods ...	22	34	141
2. Services ...	33	62	246
Travel and tourism ...	21	42	163
Other services ...	12	20	83
3. Total exports of goods and services (1+2) ...	83	231	632

Imports of goods and services (JD million)

	1975	1980	Total 1976-1980
1. Commodity imports ...	203	300	1463
Consumer goods ...	144	202	694
Raw materials ...	36	47	223
Capital goods ...	23	51	346
2. Services ...	40	46	219
Travel and tourism ...	19	24	110
Other services ...	21	22	109
3. Total imports of goods and services (1+2) ...	243	346	1682

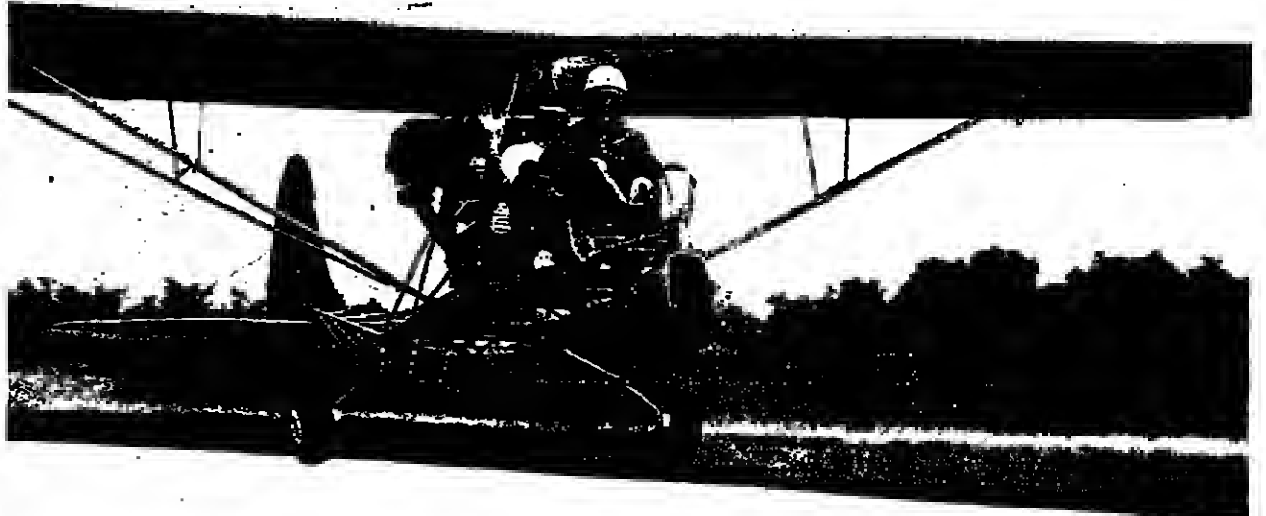
Do-it-yourself planes take to the air -- or should do

Success
ination

KEE, Wisconsin (A-ent) two years after Wilbur Wright hand their pioneering aipling number of aviators their own handmade and husy adventure. Federal Aviation Ad- says more than e built," as they are flitting about Ameri- and 500 or so join the year. The number of tructed at home each ring, the FAA says. ry, an airplane resem- ged skeleton, is the r says Tom Poberez- xperimental Aircraft headquartered in rs, Wisconsin, a Mil- urb. It was formed in wings and tail assem- breezy are covered. rches on a seat bolted ework-out in the ebuilt are scaled- as of vintage warp- American F51 Must- man Focke Wulf 190 Hawker Hurricane are as homebuilts. e, Indiana, a high sc- a class is building a r scale Douglas SBD as a class project. gns are original. The ighter in the movie 2,000" was a docile tion called a Vari- n and built by Bert ave, California. some intrepid buil- seir own planes, most own from others, an, an aeronautical lot of persistence airplane," says Jerry untington, Indiana, ns for an all-metal, raft called a Side- and Smyth say it- \$ 5,000 and at least urn plans into plan- ler's garage or back- ome manufactured ilable, the Federal ority requires that er does at least 51 he building himself y an experimental li- AA lumps home- experimental cate-

gory along with new airliners and prototype jet fighters. The FAA, concerned with what might tumble from the skies, has strict rules concerning home-constructed craft. A homebuilt may not leave the ground until it has passed a rigorous inspecting during and after construction. An FAA inspector from one of 72 offices scattered about the country visits the builder while the aircraft is taking shape. And this same inspector finally signs the certificate that allows the craft to be flown. The safety record, says the FAA, is about the same as for factory-built planes, with an average of 2.5 fatalities for each 100,000 flight hours. Handmade aircraft must go through at least 50 hours of airborne testing before they are allowed to carry passengers or leave a specified area. If the builder wishes to fly at night or under instrument conditions, additional equipment, inspections and authorisation are required. Why labour for two years on an airplane that is more restricted than its factory-built cousins? "They're more fun to fly," says Vic Zinn, a Noblesville music store owner. Other builders say they do it to save money, although older factory-built planes are available for little more than the cost of building a plane at home. Some say they build planes just for the pleasure of building. "I did it to keep my sanity," laughs Warren J. Eding of St. Louis. Eding, head of research for General Dynamics Corp., had plans for a hand in the development of the Air Force F16—as well as his own Coot. The Coot is a metal and fiberglass amphibian. Unlike most homebuilders, Eding equipped his homebuilt to fly at night and under instrument conditions. He chuckles when he tells how confused air traffic controllers become when faced with something called a Coot. How does it feel to leave the ground for the first time in a plane you just finished riveting, screwing or glueing together? "You get to thinking about all those things you forget to do," says Eding. "But after a while, the building himself you just relax and enjoy the ride." Bob Emley of Huntington, Indiana, says he put 50 hours or

so in the air in his Breezy before he felt comfortable in the craft, whose cockpit is not enclosed. A few builders have other pilots take their craft aloft for the maiden flight. Others disdain the practice. "No way, that would have ruined it for me," says Steve Frank, also of Huntington. He said he wasn't about to put that much time into building an airplane and let someone else have the first flight. Wittman Field at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, becomes one of the world's busiest airports each summer when the Experimental Aircraft Association holds its annual fly-in convention. The homebuilding fraternity flocks to Oshkosh to gaze at and fondle the aeronautical creations and to swap tips, stories and equipment. Between 4,000 and 6,000 airplanes—handmade and factory made—arrived at the convention last year, Poberezny said. He said total attendance for the seven-day meeting was about 240,000 people. During the convention, to be held from July 31 to Aug. 8 this year, prizes are awarded to builders displaying the best workmanship in a number of divisions. Poberezny says an experimental builder in each of the clubs is designated to help the neophytes. At meetings, the talk is aeronautical and largely hypothetical. "If I just move the engine forward three inches and the tail back six inches..." "If I can talk my wife out of going to California, I might get the plane done in time for Oshkosh..."



DO-IT-YOURSELF WINGS — Bob Emley, piloting, and Jerry Smith take off in the Breezy aircraft Emley built himself, at Huntington, Ind., Airport. The Breezy, resembling a winged skeleton, is one of a growing flock of homemade airplanes currently flitting about over the U.S. countryside — airplanes whose features are only limited by the imaginations of their owner-builders.

Karachi faces its environmental problems

KARACHI, PAKISTAN (CSM). — The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has agreed to help finance some 40 projects for the ecological rejuvenation of this bustling metropolis of 4.5 million people. Money for the ecology projects in Karachi will come from the PL-480 counterpart rupee funds held by the U.S. government in Pakistan. The projects were selected for American funding last October when a team of two American environmental experts, Thomas J. Lepline and Donald K. Phelps, toured Karachi, Lahore and Islamabad. Subsequently, these projects were further examined by Kenneth Taylor, director of the Environmental Impact Staff of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Speaking at a recent symposium at the American Centre in Karachi, Dr. Taylor lauded the Pakistani government's concern to protect the environment. "Pakistan is the first developing country that has made protection of the human environment a constitutional obligation," said Dr. Taylor. The American expert laid stress on the need for widespread environmental education, the arousing of people's awareness of the dangers of pollution, and the implementation of well-conceived programmes of environmental protection backed up by study and research in ecology. The government's Karachi Development Authority, which looks after the civic betterment of the

city, now has a full-fledged environmental control department. Town planners say that the environmental problems in Karachi are the result of the huge increase in its population in the past 28 years—from a quarter million in mid-1947 to about 4.5 million. Slums, garbage dumps, bad drainage in many residential localities, overflowing sewers, smoke-belching, rickety buses, and oil spills in the harbour and the beaches are some of the environmental problems Karachi faces. Chemical effluents and other poisonous wastes from the factories may soon become a peril to the city's flora and fauna. Aware of the dangers of radioactivity, some environmentalists look apprehensively at the nuclear power plant

which has been generating electricity for Karachi since 1972. They also eye with concern the 1.1-million-tons-a-year steel plant that is being built in the neighbourhood of Karachi because of its potential for atmospheric pollution. Karachi's environmental problems are being duplicated in other rapidly growing towns in the country. Although the situation in Pakistan has not so far reached the dimension of an ecological crisis, environmental experts say that the early adoption of preventive measures to combat pollution and to keep the environment clean has become essential. They are pleased that the federal and provincial governments are alert to this need.

U.S. Navy turns to hovercrafts in effort to modernise

WASHINGTON (AP) — If the design and technology work out, some years in the future the U.S. Navy's newest fighting ship may be playing the seas on a cushion of air instead of dipping its bow into the waves. The Navy has been given approval to build the world's largest hovercraft fighting ship, a frigate-sized vessel. Deputy Defence Secretary William P. Clements gave his go-ahead for the project last month, the Defence Department has announced. Clements approved construction of a prototype 3,000-ton ship for the project. He told Navy Secretary William E. Middendorf he personally reviewed the Navy's hovercraft programme and "I have determined that we should proceed to design, construct and test a prototype." The Navy already operate two 100-ton hovercrafts and in April successfully fired a medium-range guided missile from one travelling at 60 knots in the Gulf of Mexico. The experimental craft have been clocked at speeds as high as 82.3 knots, almost 95 miles per hour. Hovercraft are supported above the waters by a cushion of air. Because they do not touch the water, friction is greatly reduced and they can operate at speeds much faster than ordinary ships. Clements said the prototype should be in the 3,000-ton range,

or 30 times the displacement of the 2 experimental 100-ton hovercraft. He said full production of the larger vessels will be considered only after the prototype has been tested at sea for at least two years. Because of the substantial departures from previous naval engineering and operation practice embodied in the hovercraft there can be no question of current development and production," Clements said. At 3,000 tons, the hovercraft would be as large as some Navy destroyers or new Navy frigates that are armed with guided missiles. Unlike destroyers and frigates, sleek in their configurations, a Navy spokesman said the hovercraft probably will be half their length and about four times their width. Exact details of the craft's design would be worked out after studies. Clements told Middendorf. Bell Aerospace Textron of New Orleans and Rohr Industries of San Diego are competing to build the large hovercraft, the Navy has said. A spokesman for the Pentagon could not say immediately how much the prototype would cost. Hovercraft also have been developed by the Army and by several other countries, including Great Britain, which operates one in the English Channel.

Light's TV Features

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A rich man's wife and asks for a half million dollars. McGarrett succeeds in discovering identity of kid-

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8.30 Shirley's world
9.00 Man and machine
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10.00 News in English
10.15 Hawaii 5-0 (on both channels)

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Arrivals:
8.40 Kuwait
9.20 Dubai, Abu Dhabi
9.30 Aqaba
9.45 Dubai
10.30 Kuwait (KAC)
11.30 Cairo (EA)
12.20 Deer Azour, Damascus (SA)
14.35 Dubai, Doha (GA)
15.05 Aqaba (SA)
16.20 Riyadh (SDI)
17.30 Cairo
17.40 Paris
18.20 Copenhagen, Frankfurt
18.55 Amsterdam, Brussels, Geneva
19.00 London
19.00 Rome

Radio

(On 856 KHZ):
7.00 Breakfast show
7.30 News Bulletin
7.45 News Reports
8.00 Sign off
12.00 Pop session (part I)
13.00 News Summary
13.03 Pop session (part II)
14.00 News Bulletin
14.10 Radio magazine
14.30 Pop music (USA)
15.00 Concert hour
16.00 Old favourites
16.30 Easy Listening
17.00 Pop session (part III)
18.00 News Summary
18.05 Listener's choice
19.00 News Bulletin
19.10 News reports
19.30 Sign off

Market Prices

Apricots (small): 200-280
Apples (starken): 140-180
Apples (golden): 120-170
Apples (double red): 200-260
Bell pepper: 120-160
Bananas: 160-190
Cauliflower: 120-150
Carrots (yellow): 40-60
Cucumbers (small): 100-140
Cucumbers (large): 50-80
Cherry (red): 140-180
Eggplant (small): 100-140
Eggplant (large): 60-100
Grape leaves: 100-150
Green beans: 80-120
Garlic (dry): 180-220
Hot Pepper: 120-160
Lemon: 80-130
Marrow (regular): 70-100
Marrow (small): 40-60
Musk melon: 100-180
Orange: 100-120
Onions (local): 60-75
Okra: 260-340
Potatoes (local): 80-120
Peaches (red): 200-280
Water melon (large): 40-65

Water melon (small): 20-30
Spinach: 25-40
Tangerines: 120-170
Tomatoes: 100-160
Wild cucumbers (small): 50-70
Wild cucumber (large): 25-40

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1. Proficient
6. Benediction
10. Sour vinegar
11. Unequaled
13. Translate
14. Not at all
15. Tennis score
16. Levantine ketch
19. Disease: suffix
21. Foot lever
23. Spinner
25. Fodder plant
26. Not many
28. Shakespearean exclamation
32. Executive titles
36. Sweet sop
37. Past
38. Duck genus
40. Egg: comb. form
41. Growing under snow
43. Chilled
45. Gum resin
46. New York State's nickname
47. Charles Lamb
48. Organ pipes

DOWN
3. Self
4. Lily leaves
5. Discuss
6. Entertainers
7. Bravo
8. Stirred
9. Part of a fishing line
10. Robin
12. Indian
17. Anger
20. Chesterfield
22. Cruising
24. Finery
27. Small tumor
29. Impassive
30. Cuts
31. Stage whisper
32. Hair
33. Lithe
34. Love story
35. Black snake
39. Several
42. French friend
44. Unclasp: poetic

For time 30 min.
AP Newsfeatures

Contribution quotas stall agricultural fund accord

ROME, June 12 (AFP). — Delegates from 80 countries failed to reach agreement here today on how to set up a new United Nations agency, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

The main difficulty was a disagreement between oil-producing countries and Western industrial countries on the share of money they should contribute, informed sources said.

The World Food Council here in November 1974 set a target of one million units of account (\$1,250 million) for the fund.

Industrialised countries have offered to contribute \$500 million. They say the members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) should match that contribution.

But OPEC will go no higher than \$400 million and insists that the industrial countries put up \$600 million.

Developing countries without oil resources are not required to supply any money.

Conference sources predicted that organisational statutes for the IFAD will be adopted tomorrow even if the financing dispute is not settled. The fund could function initially with a mere \$750 million, they said.

The fund is destined to boost food output in developing countries. The three groups of countries — oil producers, developing countries and industrialised ones — each will have six representatives on the management board. Headquarters will be in Rome temporarily.

Delegation leaders talked into the early hours today and sources said the compromise they emerged with was to delay signing the

articles until the outstanding money had been raised.

But it was agreed that a preparatory commission would get on with the job of clearing the way for the fund to go into operation next year.

The sources said that if the fund had still not reached the target figure by next January, the commission would try to recall the full conference.

U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim is expected to be asked to lead efforts to drum up the extra money.

Miki to meet Ford on June 30

TOKYO, June 12 (AFP). — Prime Minister Takeo Miki will meet U.S. President Gerald Ford at the White House on June 30 to discuss problems of mutual interest, it was announced here today.

This will be the first time in 10 months that Premier Miki has talked with the U.S. president. He last met President Ford in August 1975.

Mr. Miki will arrive in Washington on June 29 after attending the seven-nation summit meeting at San Juan, Puerto Rico, on June 27 and 28, the announcement said.

High on the agenda at the Miki-Ford meeting were expected to be ways to further expand bilateral trade and a firmer policy against nuclear arms, reflecting Japan's ratification of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, informed sources said.

At the Washington meeting, Prime Minister Miki will convey congratulations to the U.S. President on the occasion of the Bicentennial of American independence.

Mauritania, Polisario both claim successes

NOUAKCHOTT, June 12 (AFP). — Mauritania troops yesterday killed 40 members of the Polisario Front column which attacked Nouakchott on Tuesday, official sources said here today.

The Mauritania troops were carrying out search operations following the attack, sources said, and overtook Polisario troops near Tourine, east of Zouerate. The Mauritania took 30 prisoners and seized five vehicles, including two Landrovers equipped with machine guns.

The sources said no Mauritania had been injured. Search operations were still going on in the north-west region, they added.

Meanwhile, from Algiers, a Polisario communiqué said that between June 1-9 its troops had killed 42 Moroccans, wounded another 43, taken four prisoners and destroyed five lorries and two jeeps in clashes at Tah, Bouirat, Abettih, and Al Aaiun.

On its southern front against Mauritania, Polisario said its forces had killed 44 Mauritania soldiers, wounded 35 and destroyed five vehicles and mortar equipment. There were clashes at Bir Moghrein and Zouerate, the communiqué added.

Scranton starts African tour

NEW YORK, June 12 (AFP). — William Scranton, United States permanent United Nations representative, left here today for a three-week African tour which will take him to 11 countries.

His tour comes just over a month after Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's six-nation African trip.

Before leaving, Mr. Scranton said: "Africa should be for the Africans and not for the American, Cuban, Soviet or South African forces."

His tour takes him successively to Sierra Leone, Senegal, Upper Volta, Gabon, Central African Republic, Tanzania, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambie, Cameroun and the Ivory Coast.

Sources here said he will explain to African leaders that Mr. Kissinger's scheduled meeting with South African Prime Minister John Vorster in Hamburg later this month was aimed solely at avoiding a racial war in southern Africa.

He will also reaffirm America's support for African majority rule in Rhodesia, particularly in his talks with presidents Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Julius Nyerere of Tanzania. He will also stress U.S. support for the liberation of Namibia (Southwest Africa) and strengthened African political unity, sources added.

War may develop between Rhodesia, Mozambique

(Continued from page 1) Rhodesian Defence Minister Piet van der Byl that Rhodesian forces would retaliate against Frelimo attacks when needed.

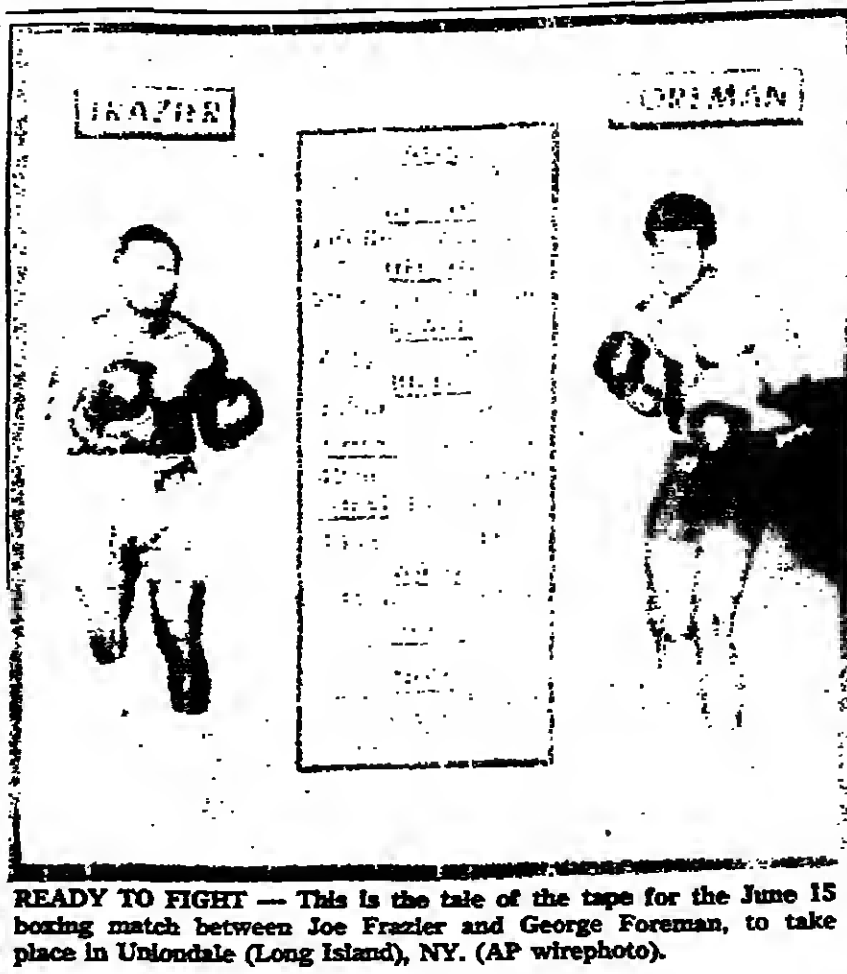
According to Mr. van der Byl, Mozambique's aim was to provoke Rhodesian forces into pursuit operations against Frelimo so as to win sympathy and if possible more financial aid from the outside world.

He recalled that the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) liberation committee meeting in Dar Es Salaam recently told Mozambique to provide information on any border violations by the Rhodesians.

Thursday's Rhodesian retaliation was not the first occasion on which Prime Minister Ian Smith's forces have gone into Mozambique. They attacked a guerrilla base at Parfuri, not far from the South African border in February, observers recalled. It was in retaliation for that raid that Mozambique's President Samora Machel closed his country's border with Rhodesia. Diplomatic observers in South Africa point out in this connection that President Samora Machel and his defence minister went to Moscow recently and were given Soviet assurances of substantial military aid.

There is no indication what form such military aid might take.

Foreign military observers here point out that the Soviet-made rockets used by Frelimo in the latest reported attack have only just been acquired by Mozambique. The country has no operational air force to speak of.



READY TO FIGHT — This is the tale of the tape for the June 15 boxing match between Joe Frazier and George Foreman, to take place in Unlondale (Long Island), NY. (AP wirephoto).

S. Africa claims 18 SWAPO men killed in 2 months

PRETORIA, June 11 (AFP). — Eighteen SWAPO (South-West Africa People's Organisation) guerrillas have been killed in clashes with S. Africa troops in northern Namibia over the past two months, it was officially announced here tonight.

A statement issued by Army Director of Operations Brigadier Ben Roos said no South African soldiers had been killed in the clashes, but 14 were wounded.

Nine SWAPO guerrillas had been captured since May, he said, and 17 wounded. Guerrillas killed four African civilians during the operations — all in north-east Ovamboland near the Angolan border — and three others had been abducted.

Fritz goes wild

SALZBURG, Austria, June 12, (R). — Eight people were hurt and dozens fled in panic when Fritz the gorilla and four chimpanzees escaped at Hellbrunn Zoo here yesterday.

Fritz, who is 14, broke out of his cage and led the chimpanzees on a rampage, scratching and biting terrified visitors.

He was eventually felled with a tranquilliser gun after zoo personnel surrounded the animals within the zoo area.

\$100 m loan for SUMED pipeline

KUWAIT, June 12, (R). — An agreement providing a \$100 million loan for the Suez-Mediterranean oil pipeline (SUMED) was signed here today.

The loan was provided by 14 financial institutions, mainly Arab controlled, and was the first loan arranged by the Kuwaiti Foreign Trading, Contracting and Investment Company (KFTCIC).

It was received by the Arab Pipeline Company, jointly owned by Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates, which will operate SUMED.

Brig. Roos claimed the militant external wing of SWAPO had suffered setbacks since last November with a split in the leadership.

"The recent arrest of some of its leaders in Zambia, and the successful progress of the (Namibian) constitutional conference in Windhoek further contributed to diminishing SWAPO's status in the eyes of the world," he said.

Brig. Roos said guerrilla acts kept occurring but they had been greatly reduced by the action of South African troops.

"As far as the masses are concerned, power comes out of the barrel of a gun and they therefore support the side that seems to be winning," Brig. Roos said.

Most operations had taken place near the Angolan border. He said the depopulated so-called buffer strip along the Angolan border was a political and not a military requirement, he added.

Tourism talks start in Damascus

DAMASCUS, June 12 (JNA). — Talks started here tonight between Jordan's Minister of Tourism and Antiquities Mr. Ghaleb Barakat and his Syrian counterpart Mr. Abdullah Al Khani.

The talks will deal with coordination in the touristic sphere between the two countries.

Mr. Barakat told JNA afterwards that the talks dealt with subjects related to unifying tourist plans between the two countries and discussed an action plan for the future.

The question of hotel, restaurant and souvenir stores was also discussed with a particular view to devising a common rating system for both countries, Mr. Barakat said.

The minister, who arrived in the afternoon, was accompanied by the Director General of Tourism, Mr. Ghaleb Abu Jabbar, and other ministry officials.

NATO adopts modernisation guidelines for its forces

BRUSSELS, June 12 (AFP). — The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) defence ministers today adopted for the next six years general guidelines for modernising NATO forces to make them a more effective deterrent.

Observers said that the two-day meeting which ended Friday decided on the modernisation scheme after Atlantic Alliance defence ministers expressed concern at the expansion of Warsaw Pact military forces.

One American official said that it was now impossible to "bluff with the Russians" and pointed to the fact that the Soviet Union now spends about 11 per cent of its gross national product on military expenditure.

West German Defence Minister Georg Leber said ministers had agreed on modernisation and improvement of Atlantic forces.

Canada will contribute by re-equipping with Leopard tanks its brigades station in West Germany, and against many expectations Dutch Minister Heink Vredeling offered to contribute financially to a new U.S. brigade in northern Europe.

U.S. Defence Secretary Donald Rumsfeld said he had invited the allies to aid Turkey until the Turkish-U.S. military assistance agreement had been ratified by the U.S. Congress.

Portugal, he said, was ready to place under NATO command part of its force repatriated from Africa. The U.S. would equip such forces and train them, said Mr. Rumsfeld, and he encouraged other NATO countries to do the same.

According to a statement, Mr. Rumsfeld gave details of the U.S.-Spanish friendship and cooperation treaty. Informed sources said he spoke approvingly of King Juan Carlos's role in democratising Spain and referring to the important role that the country could play on the international level.

Mr. Rumsfeld, reviewing meeting's attitude toward Soviet Union bases on the Asian continent and the way Soviet Union influenced Asian governments.

Mr. Leber said: "We are prepared to allow the American example to be repeated."

Defence ministers studied of standardising armaments, recharging ammunition and improving telecommunications and logistics, reliable so said.

Abu Dhabi extends \$1m aid to PLO

ABU DHABI, June 12 (R). — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) today received \$1 million from Sheikh Zayed Sultan, President of the United Arab Emirates (UAE), to aid victims of the war in Lebanon, according to a PLO spokesman here.

Mr. Ibrahim Al Zayed, PLO representative in Abu Dhabi, he was told about the gift, he called on a UAE minister asking the urgent dispatch of medical teams to Lebanon.

The UAE Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Saif Bin Obaid, said that Sheikh Zayed had ordered that one million dollars be paid immediately to the PLO, Mr. Zayed said.

The President of the Lebanese Press Association, Mr. Riad I. earlier today appealed to states to send urgently needed food and medicines to his country.

Mr. Taha, who is stranded because of the closure of Beirut airport, said that thousands of Lebanese were starving and dying because of lack of medicines.

He said that aid could be channelled either through the Syrian government or through the PLO.



SMILING RON — Republican Party presidential hopeful Ronald Reagan (right) smiles along with a member of his arrival party while a Secret Service agent keeps an eye on the receiving line when Reagan arrived in Springfield, Missouri, Friday.

New Lebanese ceasefire reported

(Continued from page 1)

flared in the mountains about 40 kilometres northeast of the capital, as rightist Lebanese forces attacked leftist and Palestinian positions, the Voice of Palestine radio claimed.

The new rightist attacks today were apparently intended to push back Palestinian and Lebanese leftist units, present since March, towards Syrian lines.

Violent fighting with artillery was raging along a line of ridges, particularly in the Faraya area, but the attacks had been repulsed the radio said.

The Palestinians and leftists today also accused pro-Syrian forces of storming two Palestinian bases in Lebanon despite the reported ceasefire.

The bases are at Dier Al Ashayer and Aytia, close to the Syrian border and near a leftist-held barracks, Rashaya, also reported by

the leftists to be under attack.

The Voice of Palestine Radio said the two bases fell after savage fighting, but gave no casualty figures.

The radio said the Palestinians and their Lebanese leftwing allies were ready to wage a long-war. Palestinian officials say they are prepared to wage a long-term guerrilla war to defend themselves.

In Cairo, meanwhile, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat was critical of the Syrian peace-making military move into Lebanon. In an interview with an Iranian newspaper released today, he rejected suggestions of partitioning Lebanon, praised the roles played by Raymond Edde and Kamal Junblatt, and suggested the best thing to be done is to leave the Lebanese to solve their war by themselves.

Armed forces oust Uruguay president

(Continued from page 1)

8 p.m. to attend the ceremony in which Mr. Demichelli was to be sworn in.

Senor Bordaberry, a 48-year-old rightwinger, became president in 1972 and seized absolute power with military backing in June 1973.

His five-year term of office was due to expire at the end of next February, but he has recently disagreed sharply with military leaders over Uruguay's political future.

The sources did not say how long Senor Demichelli would serve. He is chairman of the Council of State, which replaced the dissolved parliament three years ago. However, the sources said the

military planned to name a president who would serve for five years. After this, the sources said, presidential elections would be held with a sole candidate nominated by the traditional Blanco (white) and Colorado (red) parties.

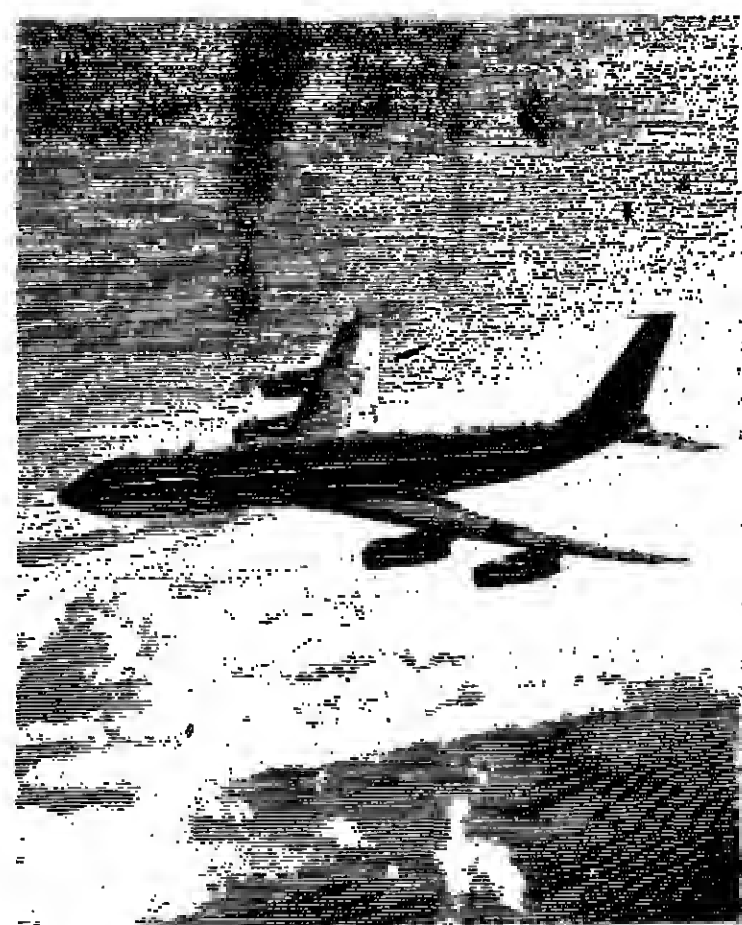
Karami blasts Franjieh

(Continued from page 1)

"Every passing day... complicates the crisis. President Franjieh's obstination is contrary to the country's higher interest."

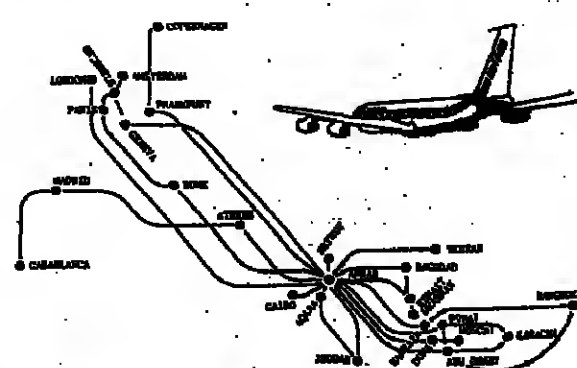
"The whole world is tired of the Lebanese crisis. Let us trust in the Arab League and stop trying to obstruct roads leading to a solution," Mr. Karami said.

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